

**THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.**

Intimations.

UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL
AGENCY, LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS IN
HONGKONG, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,
FOR THE
UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON,
PIONEERS OF THE ASBESTOS TRADE.
Contractors to H.M. Government; and the Principal English, Indian, Colonial and Foreign
Railways, including the Imperial Railways of Japan.

MANUFACTURERS OF
The Best Qualities of ASBESTOS and RUBBER GOODS for the VERY HIGHEST PRESSURES.
Cheaper Qualities for LOW PRESSURES.

The "VICTOR" METALLIC PACKING has been adopted by the Lords of the Admiralty for use throughout Her Majesty's Navy.

The "VICTOR" METALLIC JOINTING MATERIALS for Steam and Hydraulic Joints, Manholes and Mudhole Doors, etc., are also used on every Battleship, Cruiser, Gunboat, Torpedo-boat and Torpedo in H.M. Service.

"SALAMANDER" Non-conducting Composition for Boilers, Hot-water Tanks, Pipes, &c. in TWO QUALITIES.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.
SUPERINTENDENT.....THOS. SKINNER.

17] **DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,**
General Agents.

THE PHARMACY.
HAVE NOW A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ATKINSON'S PERFUMES AND ARE SOLE
MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE HEATHER BOUQUET.
Sole Agents for VIN PASTEUR the great French Nerve Tonic.
Also Sole Agents for the now well-known JAPANESE TABLE WATER

TAN SIA N.
FLETCHER & CO.
and

433
CARMICHAEL & CO.
NUNOBIKI NATURAL

MINERAL WATER.

FROM THE SPRINGS OF THE WELL-KNOWN NUNOBIKI
WATERFALLS IN KOREA

Analysed and pronounced by the IMPERIAL JAPANESE HYGIENIC LABORATORY OF OSAKA, to be effective in the treatment of CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC

CATARRH OF THROAT and WIND PIPE, all complaints of LIVER, STOMACH and INTESTINE, RHEUMATISM, SUPERABUNDANCE OF BLOOD, &c.

APPLY TO
L. M. ALVARES & CO.,

Hongkong, 12th March, 1897.

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & CO'S CHAMPAGNE.
—10:—

In cases of 2 doz. pints\$35 per case.
do. " 1 doz. quarts.....\$33 do

Hongkong, 13th February, 1867.

MOUNT AUSTIN

HOTEL.
1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "EXCELSIOR," HONGKONG. TELEPHONE,

A. B. C. Code. | No. 35.


THE TEMPERATURE IS AT LEAST 10 DEGREES COOLER THAN IN
QUEEN'S ROAD.

TIFFIN AT 1 P.M. DINNER AT 8 P.M.


ARRANGEMENTS can be made for TIFFIN or DINNER PARTIES in

For further Particulars apply to
THE MANAGER,

Hongkong, 24th July, 1895. MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL. [24]



"HORSE HEAD" BRAND.



BASS'S PALE ALE.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA FOREIGN STOUT.
ESTD. 1844. BOTTLED IN LONDON

TELEPHONE 751 GUARANTEED TO BE THE BEST QUALITY BREWED.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,
Queen's Road, **SOLE AGENTS.**

Hongkong, dated May, 1897. 14

W. BREWER & CO.

W. BREWER & CO.
MEN'S ILLUSTRATED POSTAGE
STAMP ALBUM—entirely revised—
Achievements of Cavalry by General
Evelyn Wood

permanent edition	\$10.00	The Coachman's Club, by George Sims ...	4.50
ten's Regulations and Admiralty instructions		The Sikhs and Sikh War, by General's	2.00
	3.25	Gough and Leites	
Soldier's Pocket Book, by Lord		Rodan Wingham	12.50

Woolsey	2.25	Dolence of the Empire by Carnegie	2.00
Wright's Engineers Hand-Book	4.00	The Sepy Rivolt, by General James	2.25
Wright's Book, by Rudyard Kipling ...	3.25	President Cleveland, by Whitlitt	2.75
Wright's Book, by Rudyard Kipling ...	4.00	With the Inside Folk— <i>"Edmund Wilson"</i>	2.00

Seven Seas, by Rudyard Kipling ... 1.25 | *Life*, by E. D. Cuming 4.00
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1897. [18

To-day's
Advertisements.THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 5, Prince Street, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of June, 1897, at NOON, when the subjoined resolutions will be proposed.

Should the resolutions be duly passed they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

- (1)—That the Capital of the Company be increased to the sum of \$500,000 Hongkong Currency by the issue of thirty thousand new shares of ten dollars each to be issued at a premium of ten dollars each, such price of ten dollars each and also such premium of ten dollars each to be payable in such amounts, at such times, and on conditions as the General Managers shall from time to time determine.
- (2)—That twenty thousand of such new shares be offered to the persons who on the 1st day of July, 1897, shall be the registered shareholders of the old or existing shares in the proportion of one new share for every old or existing share and such offer shall be made by a notice specifying the number of new shares which each registered shareholder shall be entitled to take up and limiting a time within which the offer if not accepted in writing will be deemed to be not accepted, and all non-accepted shares shall be disposed of for the benefit of the Company on such conditions as the General Managers shall determine.
- (3)—That the remaining ten thousand new shares be allotted to the General Managers who have guaranteed to apply for and accept that number.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1897. [877]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "VICTORIA,"
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA,
AND KOBE.

THE above Steamship having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DODWELL, CARILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1897. [14]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"ROSETTA,"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
SINGAPORE.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From London, via S.S. *Catalpa*,
From Penang, via S.S. *Pachumbi*,
and *Wazir*.
Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd June, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the Vessel's arrival here, after which no Claims will be recognized.

H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

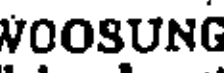
Hongkong, 28th May, 1897. [15]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR KOBE (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship
"WOOSUNG,"
Captain Clegg, will be despatched as above on
TUESDAY, the 3rd June, at NOON.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1897. [875]



NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TRANS-PACIFIC LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE.

FOR SEATTLE, WASHINGTON,
VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
(Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading
Issued for the principal Cities in the
UNITED STATES, CANADA AND EUROPE, in
connection with the Great Northern Railway
and Atlantic Steamers.)

THE Company's Steamship
"MATSUYAMA MARU,"
Captain Allen, will be despatched as above on
THURSDAY, the 20th June, at 4 P.M.
Consular Invoices of Goods for the United States
should be in QUADRUPPLICATE, and one Copy
must be mailed by the Steamer to the care of
the FREIGHT AGENT, Great Northern Railway,
Seattle, Wash.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1897. [189]

NOW READY!

COMMERCIAL AND STATISTICAL
PAPER.

No. 1—APRIL, 1897.

Being reports of meetings of Companies and
Corporations for periods ending 31st December,
1896.

This pamphlet is published for the convenience
of the Commercial Community and is for sale,
PRICE 1s PER COPY.

at the office of the

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,"
No. 6, Prince Street.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1897. [191]

To-day's
Advertisements.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PROMENADE CONCERT
AND
DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

SATURDAY, the 5th June, 1897.

Weather Permitting.

AT HEADQUARTERS,
commencing at 9.15 P.M.TICKETS may be obtained from Messrs. W.
ROBINSON & Co., Queen's Road.By kind permission, the BAND of the WEST
YORKSHIRE REGIMENT will take part in the
CONCERT.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1897. [876]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"FORMOSA,"

Captain Robson, will be despatched for the
above Ports on SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at
Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1897. [874]

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK &
COMPANY,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYVADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are
made under the constant supervision of a duly
qualified English Chemist and will bear com-
parison with the best English Manufactures.
Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MEN'S and
other Large Consumers.Any complaints should be addressed to the
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1897. [3792]

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG
TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY
REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS
MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS

OR

AERATED
WATERS.OUR AERATED WATER FACTORY is fitted with
the best English Machinery, embodying the
latest improvements in the trade.The Purest Ingredients only are used, and the
utmost Care and Cleanliness exercised in the
Manufacture throughout.The Water used is proved by repeated
Analyses to be Absolutely Pure.For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and
placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and
the full amount allowed for Packages and
Emplies when received in good order.Counterfoil Order Books supplied on applica-
tion.Our Registered Telegraphic Address is
"DISPENSARY, HONGKONG."
And all signed messages addressed thus will
receive prompt attention.The following is a List of Waters always kept
ready in Stock—PURE AERATED WATER,
SODA WATER,
LEMONADE,
POTASH WATER,
SELTZER WATER,
LITHIA WATER,
SARSAPARILLA WATER,
TONIC WATER,
GINGER ALE,
GINGERADE.No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or
grassy, or that appear to have been used for any
other purpose than that of containing Aerated
Waters, as such Bottles are never used again
by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Mongkok, 17th April, 1897. [6]

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th April, at the Church of Our Lady
Star of the Sea, in the City of Hongkong, by the Rev. J.
Bennett, assisted by the Rev. H. W. Broome,
and the Rev. W. Warren Middleton, ALFRED
ALLAN DUNN HAYWARD, son of Thomas
Child Hayler, O.C., late of Hongkong, to
CHARLOTTE MARY FOSTER, second daughter of
the late G. Harvey Foster, of Sheffield and Lin-
coln.

On the 22nd April, at All Saints, Kenley, Sur-
rey, by the Rev. Llewelyn Pugh Thomas, cousin
of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Frederick Davy
Brown, uncle of the bridegroom, and by the Rev.
L. Harding Square, Vicar of the parish, GEORGE
HOBBS MAW, of Bromley, Shropshire, eldest
son of George Maw, of Benlith, Kenley, to
REVELYN MARY CAROLINE, fourth daughter of
William Pugh, of Bed Dyffryn, Kenley.

DEATHS.

On the 27th April, at Buxton, CHARLES ALFRED
CHARTER, of Buxton, of Springfield-road,
Kilgobbin-on-Thames, and formerly of Japan, in
his 48th year.

On the 22nd April, at 36, Dingswall-road,
Croydon, after two years of painful suffering,
CATHERINE TIPTON (KATIE), eldest daughter of
G. M. and Catharine Tipton, aged 29.

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G. M. and Catharine Tipton, aged 29.On the 27th April, at 36, Dingswall-road,
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but of showing to you that there are Chinese as keenly upright and public-spirited as yourself and other Englishmen. Speaking of the alien Chinese in point of principles, I must lay stress on the fact that "many are called but few are chosen" is quite applicable to them. Until their religion is changed for what has been the basis on which Chinese law was and has been enacted, and until they cast off their selfish and prejudicial characteristics, the Straits-born Chinese, anxious as they all are to see the progress of their alien brethren, cannot have the pleasure of enjoying such rights. But, for all I have said above, let me ask you to bear in mind the plea of the shipwrecked Chinese that "they were too poor to pay" and that the reason for which they entered into a contract to pay \$30 was that they thought they could obtain money "from their relatives, but were disappointed." Their further plea was that they were shipwrecked men, and "asked to be treated as such." These pleas naturally attract human sympathy, and strike one as reasonable. The only fault on the part of the two Chinese is that they consider the delicacy of the matter they should have openly told their financial position to their then intending rescuers before entering into the contract. But even then some sympathy should be felt for the position into which the two Chinese were then thrown; because, had they told the truth to the Malays, the latter might have not rescued them; for Malay and all heathen almost are not without mercenary characteristics. This is a matter, I think, you have not acted very wisely to interfere in. However, as you have interfered, and the first subjects for which you so interested are good and worthy of praise, I, as I have said above, hold you in very high esteem. I consider the behaviour of the two Chinese men in the extreme for this reason: Having seen much of the alien Chinese, I doubt very much that the two shipwrecked Chinese referred to have tried their utmost to pay their debt of bounden gratitude before they landed safely at Singapore, and it remains for me to form this conclusion: that the benefit of such doubt under the circumstances should be given to the Malays. The latter, on the other hand, if they were true and conscientious rescuers, should have not accepted any contract but offered their services unconditionally, leaving any remuneration to the good feeling of the two shipwrecked Chinese and the Marine Department. It is a contract that should not be encouraged, because Malays in future would expect a monetary return before giving any rescue to helpless strangers. It is a contract disapproved of, I think, by any humane society. Anyhow the Straits-born Chinese who form the richer and better class Chinese in the Straits should come forward to relieve you of the payment you have made—and by their doing so, they uphold the dignity of humanity—and I refuse to say for their alien cousins' sake exclusively. The words "racial pride," in my humble opinion, are not under circumstances stated above worthy of a place in your comment on the matter."

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

ENGLAND ATTACKED BY THE FOREIGN PRESS.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 28th.

The visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph is hailed with lively satisfaction on all sides. In view of the interests of Russia and Austria in the East, it is regarded as particularly opportune that the two Emperors should give tangible evidence of their mutual regard at the present moment, when the next stage in the Russo-Greek conflict will necessitate the intervention of the Great Powers as mediators. It is expected that the result of such intervention will make still more secure the general peace of Europe.

The German *Petersburger Zeitung* expresses the view that the real significance of the Imperial visit is in the fact that France and Germany are, so to speak, present, though invisible, while Russia and Austria, in the persons of their rulers, extend hands one to the other, and exchange words and looks. Thus the force on the side of peace is so great and so reassuring that even the *malicious and sinister designs of the Powers*, which does not belong to the Alliance system of Europe, cannot disturb our satisfaction.

The *Novy Vremya* says:—All newspapers, Ministerial and Opposition, of Vienna and Budapest recognize with remarkable unanimity that in the present circumstances the most interested Powers in the East are Russia and Austria-Hungary, and that the presence of the warm reception accorded to him, as signs of the harmony existing between the two States, and the acknowledgment of the fact by the Austrian and the Hungarian press is matter for rejoicing. The moment is very propitious, as the defeat of the Greeks has proved that the fortune of war is on the side of Turkey, and that the intervention of the Powers is unavoidable. Such intervention can only be useful provided that no Power attempts to exercise its individual influence. It is very possible that Greece will turn to Great Britain, and that the latter may try to convert this to her own purposes. The best way to prevent such a contingency lies in the close agreement between Russia and Austria-Hungary. By this means the unanimity of all the Continental Powers will be guaranteed, while an insuperable obstacle will be placed in the way of the plans of England, and at the same time the war between Greece and Turkey will be decided.

The *St. Petersburg Vedomosti*, the organ of Prince Uchakov, observes: "The visit of the Emperor of Austria is mainly an act of courtesy, but at the present moment it is good, for it is a disposition to localize the area of the calamity and to give peace to the Balkan Peninsula. Russia desires nothing for herself. She only aims at the strengthening of the peace, and is willing to do anything which will restrain malevolent aspirations. We hope the present visit will bring to an end the result—the establishment of the principle, '*Finis turbari undan*.' The rest will come of itself."

The official *Wiener Abendpost* to-day, relating to the cordial reception accorded to the Emperor Francis Joseph in St. Petersburg, says:—"The sentiments of the rulers found lofty expression in their heartfelt words, whose peace-commanding tones are calculated to awaken a joyful echo not only in Austria-Hungary, but in all civilized nations."

BUDAPEST, April 28th.

In an article on the toasts exchanged by the Emperors at St. Petersburg, the *Pester Lloyd* to-day says:—"These Imperial utterances are peace signals, which can be seen from afar. They convey to all friends of peace the certainty that great solidarity exists, whose high aim is the preservation of peace. The community of views and principles proclaimed at St. Petersburg implies community of effort on the part of the whole of Europe to uphold the status quo in the East in accordance with the well-weighed decisions of the Powers."

The *Umsicht* writes:—"The natural cohesion of Austria-Hungary and Russia would at any time possess marked significance for Europe. But it gains enhanced importance at the present juncture, for it means that the two Powers immediately concerned are conscientiously avoiding conflict, and prefer to seek what may be termed together. Thus they raise a strong defence against the danger of European war."

ROME, April 28th.

The *Messenger* says:—"All the revolutionary sympathies at Athens at so grave a moment would be anti-patriotic. The way to show patriotism is to go to the frontier. Instead of seeking to hamper the Government."

PARIS, April 28th.

The *Matin* expresses the opinion that the substitution of M. Ralli for M. Delvans as the Greek Premier will not be sufficient to allay popular suspicions and put a stop to the prevailing hostility against the King and the whole Royal Family. In these circumstances, it is not impossible that the Ministerial crisis may be followed within a few days by a dynastic crisis. The King is stated to be ready to abdicate in favour of his second son, Prince George.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 28th.

In accordance with a decision arrived at this morning by the Ambassadors, a Note has been sent to the Porte intimating that France, with the co-operation of Great Britain and Russia, will undertake the protection of the Greek subjects in the Ottoman Empire. The French Consulates in the different towns, already by the Consulates of Russia and Great Britain, will issue certificates of protection for Greek subjects. There was to-day a great rush of Greeks to the French Consulate here, all anxious to obtain these certificates. Three mail steamers sailing to-day took a large number of Hellenic subjects returning to their country.

TOURING IN THE CAROLINES.

IV.—THE WONDERFUL RUINS OF LULE.

(Specially written for the *Hongkong Telegraph*.)

Continuing his report on a tour through the Carolines, Mr. Christian writes: The morning broke clear and fine, and soon after breakfast the three of us set out, eighteen-foot keelers in hand, with a three-foot rule, and other necessary adjuncts. We pass along the road facing the harbour towards Capt. Melender's property, passing on our right hand the remains of exceedingly massive walls of rude Cyclopean design, thickly overgrown with masses of creepers and vines. Generally these are of all shapes and sizes, and the stones are distinctly lacking the finish and careful construction of the walls of Metanah. At the end of Capt. Melender's land is another great wall in ruins, demolished in quite recent times by vandals. The great masses of stone form a valuable foundation for the wharf. A little way beyond this we turn inland and after five minutes' walking along a narrow ferny lane we catch our first glimpse of the great outer wall of the chief enclosure. Beginning at the north-east side, we work our way round the structure, taking the angles and measuring as we go, and studying the construction carefully as possible. A good deal of brickwork has been cleared away from time to time, but fortunately these ruins prove decidedly easier of access than those of Metanah with their tangled labyrinth of jungle. At first sight of the great mass of black basalt of every shape, many enormous bulk, thickly overgrown with huge masses of ferns, weeds and creepers rooted in the crevices, some places great forest trees have sprung up, year by year increasing in bulk, and gradually by the lateral outward pressure of their ever-expanding roots, throwing the whole equilibrium of the gigantic masses, and threatening the disruption of the whole structure at some comparatively early date. Traditions of the origin and history of these constructions are meagre and bare, but interesting as far as they go. There is a dim tradition of a conquering race of aliens from the North-west who settled on Lule, forcing the folk of the mainland into vassalage, and whose directions the building materials were brought down on rafts and floats from South Harbour. The names of the old Kings and even of the architect are forgotten, though possibly lingering as dim memories of the past in the minds of some old inhabitants in some far distant secluded bays. More than the above it was impossible to encounter during my short stay here.

Carefully and slowly we proceed commencing with the angle A in the corner where the north-east and north-west lines run together where the corner-stone measures in height 7 ft. 9 inches, in length 10 ft., and thickness 3 ft. The height of wall at angle A is 25 ft. The north-west line of wall is faced by a shallow canal running below, thickly strewn with fragments of splintered and smashed up fallen down. At the distance of 72 feet along this canal is a modern barrier of small stone blocks erected to keep out the water from high tides. Just beyond the barrier is gateway B. In breadth 7 ft., whilst the height of the wall on either side is 16 feet. Like the entrance to the ruins of Nan-Tauch it was no doubt surmounted by a gigantic cornice, since tumbled down from its place into wreck and ruin. About 40 feet along from the gateway, a massive slab of basalt is let into the wall, measuring 9 ft. 6 inches in length, 2 ft. 6 inches in depth, and 3 ft. 6 inches in breadth. Some twenty-five yards further on the builders have evidently made shift with porous and small fragments, owing to a lack of large stone blocks. The walls all round vary considerably in height, as the construction was more solid or the disturbing influences busier. At the angle B where the line of construction facing south-east joins in a gigantic banyan tree has solidly established himself on top of the wall, threatening the most disastrous consequences. However the lad makes shift to climb up the face of the stone-work a mow and we find the height to be 26 feet.

The narrow canal, 9 feet across, backed by stone breast work 7 feet high, which runs along the north-west side, bends away along the face of the south-east line of wall where it narrows to only 4 feet in breadth. In angle B there is a pentagonal corner-stone 9 feet long, 3 feet deep, and 3 feet 6 inches across. Twenty-five feet along from angle B is a narrow gateway 5 ft. wide. Hereabout the thickness of wall is 15 feet. Twenty feet further on is another gateway 10 ft. in width, and 50 feet beyond this we come to angle C where the north-west line of walls comes in. In angle C is a massive octagonal corner-stone. Measurement: length, 6 ft. 3 inches; depth, 3 ft. 10 inches; breadth, 3 ft. 6 inches; height of wall at angle C, 30 feet. Along the fourth line canal, there are three walls in several places have collapsed into ruinous heaps. There the brushwood and jungle is very dense and many minutes the 18-inch knives are called into play. Climbing over the heaps we explore while the interior, divided into two wide court-yards by a wall of stone blocks 12 ft. high. No signs of old tombs or burial places and vaults like those of Nan-Tauch. The wall was probably an old fort and a series of different excavations made here would probably bring to light some old weapons and relics interesting to the archaeologist. Cutting our way onward we at last reach the angle D, where the highest measurement of the wall is taken, i.e., 50 feet. The measurement of one bayonet about 30 feet above ground was 1

Length, 10 feet; depth, 4 ft.; breadth, 2 ft. 6 inches. The foundations of the wall at this angle are laid upon three enormous rounded masses of basalt piled on top of each other, the largest 4 ft. in depth, 6 ft. in length and 3 ft. in thickness. The height of the north-west side from angle D to angle A, the starting point of our survey, is 115 feet. This is also considerably overgrown with bush. Just before reaching angle A we came upon another huge banyan tree solidly established on top of the wall, sending its long root-sprays plying into the stonework all down the face of the wall. Close by we take the dimensions of a large fallen mass as follows—Length, 8 ft.; depth, 3 ft. 3 inches; breadth, 2 ft. 6 inches. To sum up, the enclosure forms a parallelogram facing N.E., N.W., S.E. and S.W. According to the natives, the natives, by elaborate geomancy in accordance with the position of sundry constellations. General thickness of wall, 15 feet. Height of wall varying 30 to 40 feet. Length of N.W. and S.E. parallel lines, 115 feet. Length of N.E. and S.W. parallel lines, 104 feet.

In conclusion it may be observed that the interior of Lule is hilly and rugged, thickly covered with dense brushwood, and with a network of shallow canals, and intersected with the natives to the natives, almost all the S.W. edge of Lule is midland and Captain Melender himself is diligently following up the old reclaiming process. Our time, alas! is too short to follow up this line any further, as communication between Kusaie and the outside world is very precarious. The best way for any future explorers would be to charter a vessel with a capable pilot and devote some six months to a searching exploration, which could not fail to be of interest, yielding results in science. The *Tulungum* is getting ready for sea, and after two more days' work we will be able to leave. A parting interview with Li Kik Sa, the stern old proverbialist—the best of friends must part. Tokosa accompanies us on this voyage to visit the Spanish Governor of Ponape, with whom he is a great favourite, so laden with curios and a lively sense of past kindnesses, the present writer sees the lessening shores of Lule. Our voyage up to Ponape, a mere 300 miles, takes ten days. Plenty of exasperating calls keep us back. As before we take in Mokil and Pigeonap on the island of Ugo. From the latter island the worthy old King, or *Kik*, takes passage. At last the stern and rugged outlines of the island of Alap or great Cliff of Chokach loom up ahead, and a few hours after we are anchored in the Langer roadstead, with the long serpentine promontory of Not running out to our left, the white houses of the colony abreast surmounted by the red and yellow flag of Castle; to our right the purple outlines of the island of Chokach, and around us the last rays of the dying day, as the sun sinks slowly westward into a glorious grey and amber cloudland.

DIAMOND JUBILEE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Hon. Treasurer begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following contributions, viz:—

Already acknowledged	\$49,737
The Officers, Warranted Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men	
—of the 1st Batt'n The Prince of Wales Own West Yorkshire Regiment	510.92
Yokohama Specie Bank	500
Hongkong Ice Co., Limited	150
Major-General Wilson Black	100
W. H. Ray	50
Dunlop & Co.	50
Col. E. H. Gayer	50
Bell's Aberdeen Eastern Agency, Ltd.	25
T. Sercombe Smith	25
Lieut. Col. The O'Gorman	25
Capt. Long	20
Lieut. Col. Noel Clarke	20
Capt. Mould, R.E.	10
Capt. Carey, R.E.	10
Capt. Lushmore	10
Capt. Thompson	7
Lieut. Heston	7
Lieut. Swain	7
Capt. Welby	7
Capt. Trevelyan	5
Lieut. Russell, R.E.	5
Lieut. Nugent, R.E.	5
Lieut. de Vitre, R.E.	5

\$42,365.92

Mr. Thomas Jackson, the Hon. Treasurer, will be pleased to receive further subscriptions.

THE HONGKONG GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

[Saturday 28th May, 1897.]

NOTIFICATIONS.

- No. 199.—Publishes the report of the Registrar-General for 1896.
- No. 200.—Contains the report of the Po Leung Kuk Society for the year ending December 31st, 1896.
- No. 201.—Publishes the new Bye-laws of the Sanitary Board.
- No. 202.—Notifies that the Royal Assent has been given to certain ordinances passed by the Council.
- No. 203.—Notifies the approval by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the appointment of Mr. G. T. Buckle as Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils.
- No. 204.—Contains the General Orders of 19th May, 1897, together with the Army (annual) Act.
- No. 205.—Publishes the proceedings of the last meeting of the Sanitary Board.
- No. 207.—Announces the Governor's recognition of Signor Ugo Nervega as Italian Consul provisionally.
- No. 208.—Publishes a telegram from Bangkok re medical inspection of ships from Hongkong.
- No. 209.—Announces that the trade mark of J. and J. Coleman, of London, has been registered here.
- No. 210.—Notifies that Sarawak has entered the Universal Postal Union.
- No. 211.—Notifies alterations in numbering of houses in certain streets.
- No. 212.—Gives a return of deaths registered for April, 1897.
- No. 213.—Notifies a vacancy for an Interpreter to the Inspector of Nuisances.
- No. 214.—Publishes extract of Meteorological Observations made at the Observatory during April last.
- No. 215.—Notifies that a Special Session of Justices of the Peace will be held in the Justices' room, at the Magistracy, at 10 o'clock on Tuesday, 31st June, for the purpose of considering an application from F. J. Bedford, for the transfer of his Publican's License on the premises Nos. 90 and 92, Queen's Road West, under the sign of The Western Hotel to Maurice Eversham.
- No. 216.—Calls for tenders for pipe sewers, manholes, &c., for building sites abutting on Kennedy and Macdonnell Roads.

The *Gazette* also contains the usual list of cancelled telegrams lying in the Telegraph Co.'s office; the Post Office list of *post* *delivered* *correspondence*; and list of letters, etc. *delivered* *delivered*.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before his Lordship Sir J. W. Carrington, K.C.M.G., Chief Justice.)

May 28th.

THE JERVOIS STREET ARSON CASE.

The hearing of the charge of arson against Wong Lin Kiang was resumed this morning. The Attorney-General, Mr. W. M. Goodman, (instructed by the Crown Solicitor) prosecuted and Mr. E. Robinson (instructed by Mr. V. H. Deacon) conducted the defence.

On the application of Mr. Robinson, Cheung Wo, Sergeant-Interpreter at the Central Station, put in and read a statement made by prisoner when first charged with arson. It was to the effect that he was asleep in the accountant's room when he was awakened by fire near his body. He rose nearly suffocated and rushed out, calling loudly and then he went to his mother's place.

Mr. Robinson then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. The charge was one of the supremely grievous with a maximum punishment of penal servitude for life. Three men had suffered death by this fire and he asked why the Crown had shrunk from bringing the capital charge first. After referring to the remarks of the Attorney-General on the circumstantial nature of the evidence he said that if this fire were an arson then those men had been murdered. They had been told of the absence of matter, the removal of goods and the spilling of kerosene about the place, and also of the re-insurance. If these facts were founded they would have a strong case of arson, and therefore, did not controvert this point. The accident of the fire happening the day after the insurance was a pure coincidence and had the first floor people's goods not arrived when they did, they too might have been suspected. The insurance was effected in the ordinary course of business and in the absence of the master and not by the prisoner. As to the loss of all their property, but the question of who was guilty? If the first-floor people who were guilty? If they would have arranged to get away in safety. As the evidence went, he admitted that there was a strong circumstantial case of arson on the ground floor but what had the prisoner to do with it? He might have been placed there by other persons. Prisoner was not a *fool* of long standing and on the night before the fire he was fast asleep when the taller (a witness) went to sleep. There was not one word of evidence against prisoner from the time he went to sleep till the fire broke out, and as he had no interest in the place he had no motive for setting fire to it. There was no evidence that a bribe had been offered to the prisoner, and his conduct after the fire was also dwelt upon as not indicating guilt. Counsel then read extracts from *Will on Circumstantial Evidence*, and argued that there was no connection shown between the prisoner and the oil tins, quilts, &c.

The Attorney-General then addressed the jury. He said that if they were even to take the story that some strangers sprinkled the kerosene and committed the crime, it was impossible that the prisoner had no knowledge of it or did not participate in it or investigate it. There he should be found guilty of the charge brought against him and under these circumstances there could be no other verdict.

His Lordship then summed up. He said there could be no doubt that the premises were substantially set fire to. Regarding circumstantial evidence, he said in some cases it was usual to give direct evidence and in other cases this could not be done and the jury convicted on circumstantial evidence. The facts and circumstances pointed to the person charged as committing the act. In this case as in all such it was necessary for the jury to be satisfied with what was before them. They must arrive at a clear conclusion and must be satisfied that it was a correct one. As to the letter which was not admitted, and which would have prejudiced the prisoner, the jury must not think anything about it. His Lordship then summed up the evidence carefully and at great length, paying special attention to the matter of the re-insurance.

The jury after four minutes' absence returned with a verdict of "guilty."

In sentencing the prisoner, His Lordship said that he had been found guilty of what he had been charged with. He thought that nobody who had heard the evidence given in the court could doubt that the jury had come to a wrong conclusion. The prisoner might have been used as a tool by his master or the accountant, but even if this were so his wickedness was not lessened. He had deliberately set fire to a house and caused the death of three persons and might have caused considerable loss of property; but these offences would have no relation to that. These offences must be stopped and whenever they were proved they would be severely dealt with. The sentence of the Court was that he be imprisoned for 15 years with hard labour.

THE JUBILEE GYMKEANA.

The following is the programme of the Jubilee Gymkhana meeting to be held on the 29th June, the first event taking place at 4 p.m.:

The *DIAMOND CUP*, presented by the Hon. J. J. Bell-Living, five furlongs; second prize two-thirds of entries; third prize one-third of entries. For Subscription Gift of 1896-97 and other points which have never won a race and a race meeting and have been in the colours for two months' weight for inches with 1 lbs. added. Sub. Gifted being non-winners at a race meeting allowed 7 lbs. Entrance \$3.

BICYCLE RACE (the "Dragon Cup"), presented by Messrs. Williams, Gibson & Co. open to all cyclists who have never won a race (except school races); 1 mile; second prize two-thirds of entries; third prize one-third of entries. Entrance \$3.

The *CHAMPION'S CUP*, presented by the Hon. J. J. Bell-Living, second prize two-thirds and third prize one-third of entries; once round course; handicap for all China ponies. Entrance \$4.

MENAGERIE RACE—entrance free; post entries; 1st prize, \$15; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$5.

The *POLO PONY CUP*, presented by R. M. Gray, Esq., to start at the winning post, round a post at entrance to straight, and home; 1st prize 100 lbs. polo ponies, to be ridden by playing members of the Polo Club; catch weight; 1st prize 1st prize second prize two-thirds of entries; third prize one-third of entries. Entrance \$3.

BICYCLE RACE; cap presented by Chua Sew, Esq.; open to all cyclists; second prize two-thirds of entries; third prize one-third of entries; 1 mile. Entrance \$3.

OBSTACLE RACE FOR SAILORS AND SOLDIERS; entrance free; post entries; 1st prize \$15; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$5.

JUBILEE CHAMPION CUP; second prize two-thirds of entries; third prize one-third of entries; for all China ponies; weight for inches; from the 2 mile post once round; 1 mile; entrance \$3.

No. 1.—Notifies close to the Hon. Sec. at the Hongkong Club on the 18th June, at 5 p.m.

NOT AND A.

CALENDAR.

MAY.

Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1893.

Barometer	29.867
Thermometer	76.2
Humidity	84
Rainfall	11.00

TO-DAY.

Barometer	29.90	29.81
Thermometer	83	85
Humidity	76	70
Rainfall		

TO-DAY.

Friday, 28th May, 1897.

Chinese—28th of 5th moon of 25th year of Kwong-si.

Jewish—28th Yahr, 5557.

Mohammedan—28th Dulhagga, 1314.

Sun—Rises..... 5hr. 17min.

Sun—Sets..... 5hr. 36min.

High water—Morning..... 6hr. 59min.

Afternoon..... 8hr. 14min.

Low water—Morning..... 0hr. 27min.

Afternoon..... 1hr. 53min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1872—The *s.s. Douglas* lost.

1879—The *Kate Waters* murderers hanged in Hongkong.

1896—Statue of H.M. the Queen unveiled by H.E. Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G.

TO-MORROW.

Saturday, 29th May, 1897.

Chinese—29th of 5th moon of 25th year of Kwong-si.

Fete of Yeh Wany, the Taoist god of medicine.

Jewish—29th Yahr, 5557.

Mohammedan—29th Dulhagga, 1314.

Sun—Rises..... 5hr. 17min.

Sun—Sets..... 5hr. 36min.

Moon in Aries..... 7hr. 30min.

High water—Morning..... 6hr. 59min.

Afternoon..... 8hr. 14min.

Low water—Morning..... 0hr. 27min.

Afternoon..... 1hr. 53min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1660—Restoration of King Charles II.

1831—Mr. Lindsay delivered the key of the East India Company's Factory at Canton to Kwan-keep.

1889—Great Rejoicing in Hongkong; enormous damage.

1890—The *s.s. Paachang* burnt on the Yangtze; many lives lost.

1896—Two Chinese sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment for arson.

MEMORANDA.

TO-MORROW—20th May.

Daylight—Galle leaves for San Francisco, via usual ports of call.

SUNDAY—30th May.

10.30 a.m.—Outward French Mail closes.

Noon—Yarra leaves for Europe.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILED DUE:

American (*City of Peking*) to-morrow.

Australian (*Muramba*) 31st inst.

German (*Prinzess*) 31st inst.

Jeddan (*Catherine Appear*) 1st prox.

Canadian (*Empress of China*) 4th prox.

French (*Océanide*) 8th prox.

American (*Doric*) 9th prox.

American (*China*) 18th prox.

THE O. & S. S. Co.'s steamer *Doric*, with mails, etc., from San Francisco to the 11th inst. via Honolulu, has arrived at Yokohama, and will leave for this port, via Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai on the 30th inst.

SHIPPING RETURNS.

From 6 p.m. yesterday to 5 p.m. to-day.

ARRIVALS.

Hongkong	Steamer, from Helbow
Zafiro	" " " " " " " "
Prognis	" " " " " " " "
Palona	" " " " " " " "
Choyan	" " " " " " " "
Prognis	" " " " " " " "
Rosita	" " " " " " " "
Formosa	" " " " " " " "
Gerd	" " " " " " " "
Malabar	" " " " " " " "
Ingram	" " " " " " " "

Aggregating 18,886 tons register.

DEPARTURES.

Sullberg	Steamer, for Canton
Aladdin	" " " " " " " "
Bushan	" " " " " " " "
Shahin	" " " " " " " "
Choyan	" " " " " " " "

Aggregating 4,233 tons register.

HONGKONG AND WAIKATO DOCK RETURNS.

Rhea Carthage	to Kowloon Dock.
Emgo	" " " " " " " "
Paris	" " " " " " " "
Talia	" " " " " " " "
Alma	" " " " " " " "
Palton	" " " " " " " "

SWATOW.

Arrivals.

May 26	Mayfo	Hongkong	C.M.S.N. Co.
27	Namoy	Hongkong	L.Y.S. & Co.
27	Tamoy	Cloot & N'wong	B. & S.

Departures.

May 27	Halmun	Amoy & Tsai	J. M. & Co.
27	Formosa	Hongkong	J. M. & Co.
27	Prognis	Kutchin	B. & Co.
27	Mayfo	Shanghai	C.M.S.N. Co.

In Port—Canton, Tamoi, Namoy.

PAKED THE CANAL.

OUTWARD—13th April—Ophach, Malacca Castle, 30th April—Glasfery, Oldenburg, Natal, 23rd April—Glasfery, 27th April—Margate, Bacquham, Pyrrant, Kagokhina, Maru, 30th April—Tamarite, 4th May—Amiral, Alagon, Fry, 12th May—Oratia, Imprator, St. Renad, 14th May—Bawau, Canton, Ocanon, Dilla, 18th May—Adilla, Chophen, Fortuna, 21st May—Myrdon, Chophen, 22nd May—Adilla, Arara, 23rd May—Malpoum.

HOMEWARD—21st May—Bayers, 25th May—Bryconat, Salala, Glauca.

ONE THOUSAND LEANAS LADEN WITH GOLD.

Who doesn't like to read about buried treasure? Who hasn't dreamed of finding it? What golden suddenly to possess vast riches? Shining sparkling gems? Things for which we have not been obliged to scheme or toil that will free us from all need of toiling or toiling themselves? Ah, let us like slavery and wage the search of common dust. Yet that rich hidden mass of wealth exist there, no doubt. But where are they?

About for centuries ago the Emperor of Persia was a prince in the land of the Spaniards. His people sent a train of 1,000 laden in small boats of Persia

resembling a camel) laden with gold to ransom him. While on their way, crossing the Andes mountains, the men in charge of the expedition heard of the death of the Emperor, and concealed

